It is possible also to consider applying the SI prefixes to unimaginably large numbers by simply taking the logarithm in any base, but for the argument here 10, and using the calculated logarithm as the quantity to be represented. And as before adding extra Greek letter prefixes from the table Γ or γ being placeholders as needed.

Consider

$1.2345 \times 10^{12345678901234567890123456789}$

Taking the logarithm in base 10 gives 12345678901234567890123456789 + $\log_{10}(1.2345)$.

This number is approximately 1.2346 × 10^{28}, which would be represented as 12.346 R_{10} units. R standing for ronna, the prefix for 10^{27} and the subscripted 10 to represent that the number is a logarithm in base 10. Note that all that is represented of the original number is the first five significant figures of the exponent.

Again,

$1.2345 \times 10^{123456789012345678901234567890123456789}$

The logarithm in base 10 is 123456789012345678901234567890123456789 + $\log_{10}(1.2345)$.

This number is approximately 1.2346 × 10^{38}, which would be represented as $123.46\ \Delta\mathrm{M}_{10}$ units.

Of course there is no stricture to just base 10 logarithms. One might consider base 1024 or 2^{10}.

For the first example the logarithm in base 1024 is

(12345678901234567890123456789 + $\log_{10}(1.2345)$)/$\log_{10}(1024)$

which is 4.1012 × 10^{27} to 5 significant figures or 4.1012 R_{1024} units.

And the second example would be 41.012 $\Delta\mathrm{M}_{1024}$ units.

I would guess that numbers of this magnitude would be more likely multiplied together or divided into each other than added so the logarithmic representation in any particular base would just be added or subtracted respectively.